(I.C.A.) concerning the Jewish farmers in Russia established
that there were :

In the Governments of Kherson and Yekaterinoslav . . .	4,603 families	comprising 32,280 persons.	
In Bessarabia—			
In the colonies . .	1,494 „	„	7,782 „
On scattered farms about	1,500 ,,	„ about	8,000 ,,
In Lithuania and the Ukraine (without Kherson and Yekaterinoslav)	5,000 „	„	„ 30,000 „
Together about	12,600 ,,	„	,,78,000

Outside these three regions, where most of them lived in special Jewish colonies and occupied a total of 150,000 hectares, there were Jewish farmers scattered throughout the Pale of Settlement—in 1897 their number was estimated at 26,000 families comprising 92,000 persons and cultivating a total of 105,000 hectares. These were mostly market gardeners in the neighbourhood of towns, growing vegetables, grapes, fruit, or tobacco. Besides there were, in 1897, some 15,000 Jewish agricultural labourers. Thus a total of 255,000 hectares was cultivated by a Jewish agricultural population of 185,000. This figure does not differ much from that of 192,721 obtained at the census.

The Jewish colonies were aided by loans from the LC.A., which, after the War, tried to help the farmers who had lost most of their stock. In 1927 there were in the Governments

of Kherson and Yekaterinoslav 48 colonies, including 7842 farms, and a Jewish population of 35,503 cultivating about 100,000 hectares land. Their economic position is still precarious, as cereals, on which their economy is based, have suffered from frequent droughts and bad harvests.

Throughout the whole of the late Jewish Pale, the Jewish farmers, unless settled in colonies of their own, live mainly in the neighbourhood of towns, and mostly combine agriculture with some other occupation; in 1930 these suburban